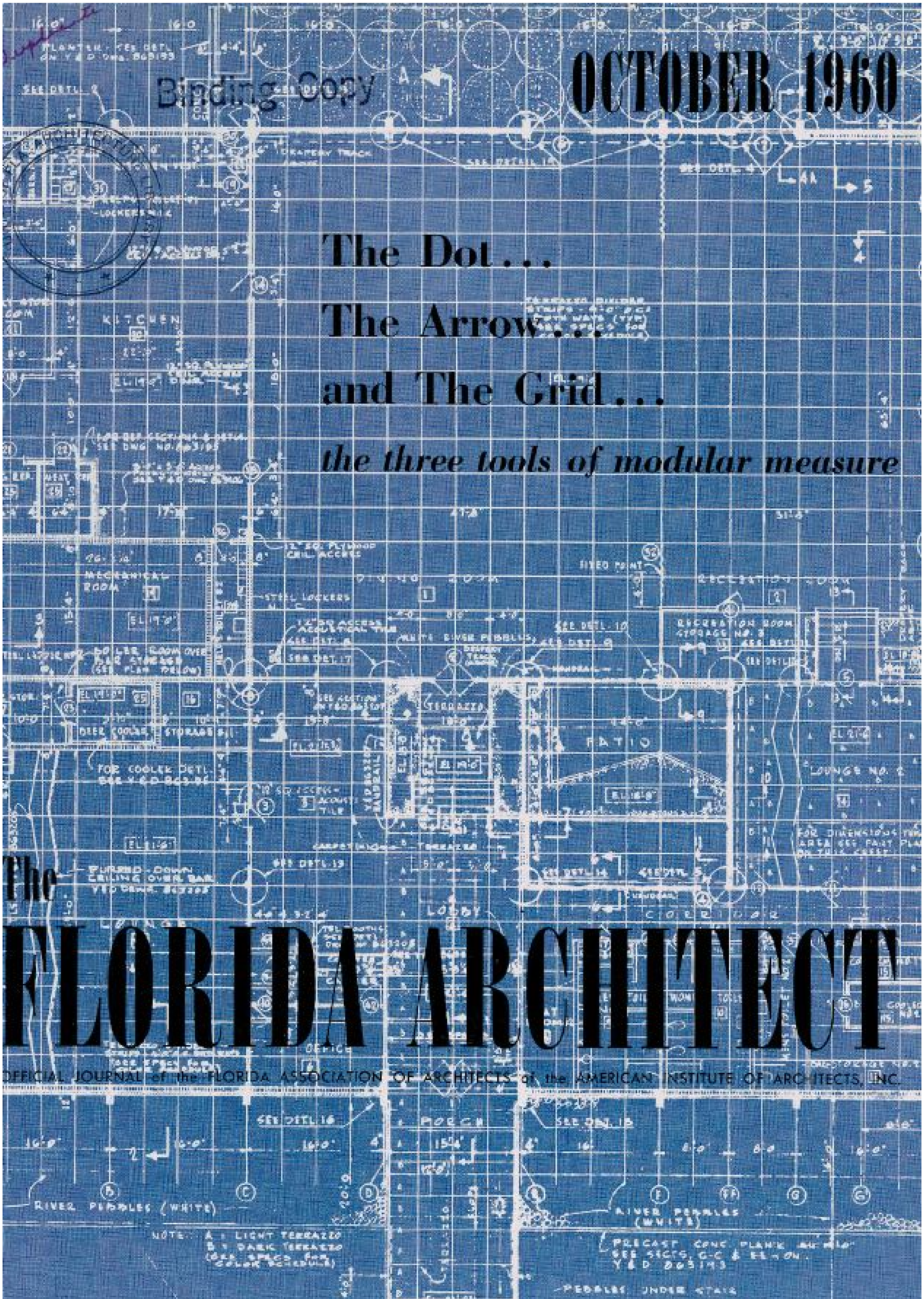


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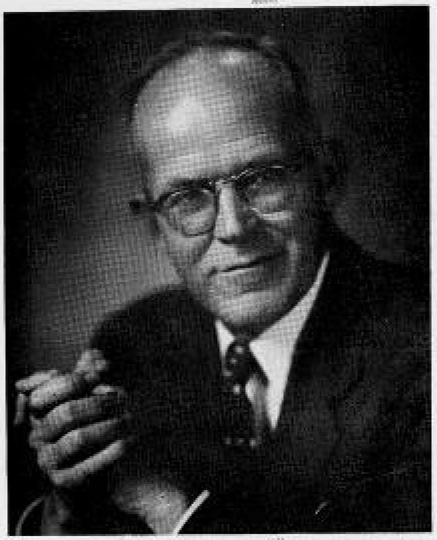
The Dot . . .
The Arrow . . .
and The Grid . . .

the three tools of modular measure

The FLORIDA ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

To The Memory and Life's Purpose of This Man . . .



The Sanford W. Goin Architectural Scholarship

● Architecture was both a cause and a profession to Sanford W. Goin, FAIA. As a cause he preached it everywhere as the basis for better living and sound development in the state and region he loved. As a profession he practiced it with tolerance, with wisdom, with integrity and with humility.

● He was keenly aware that in the training of young people lay the bright future of the profession he served so well. So he worked with them, counseled them, taught them by giving freely of his interests, energies and experience. . . . The Sanford W. Goin Architectural Scholarship was established for the purpose of continuing, in some measure, the opportunities for training he so constantly offered. Your contribution to it can thus be a tangible share toward realization of those professional ideals for which Sanford W. Goin lived and worked.

The Florida Central Auxiliary has undertaken, as a special project, to raise funds for the Sanford W. Goin Architectural Scholarship. Contributions should be addressed to Mrs. Edmond N. MacCollin, President, 240 Bayside Drive, Clearwater Beach, Florida.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, FLORIDA CENTRAL CHAPTER, AIA.

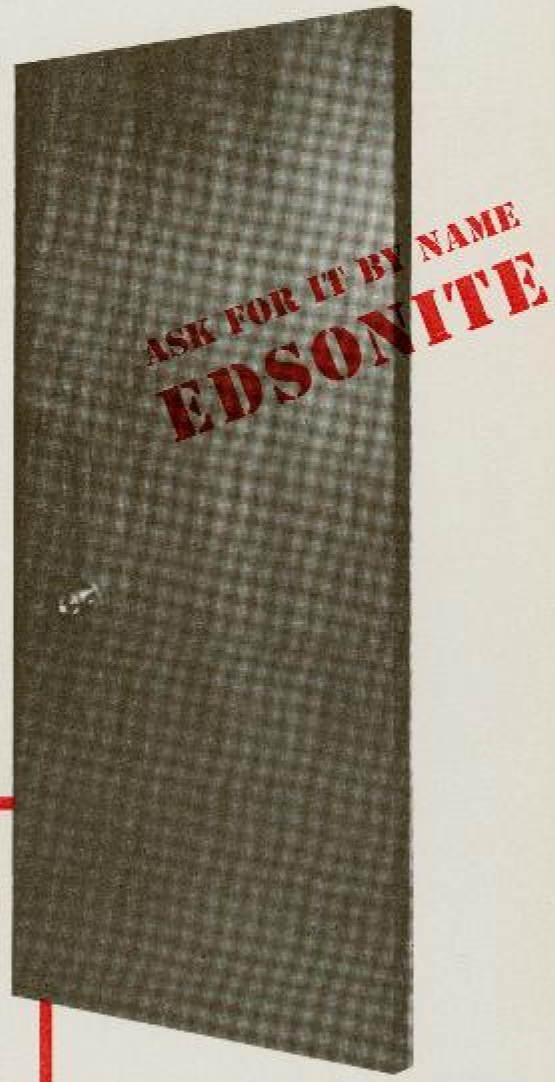
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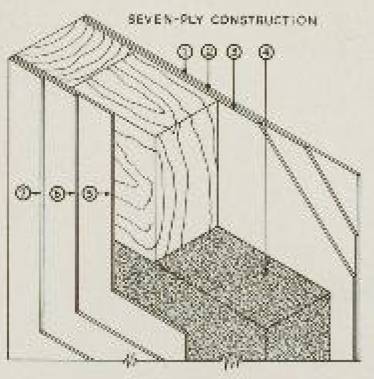
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● Guaranteed as to materials . . . One homogeneous core of strong, tough, warp-resisting Miratex, edge-sealed to solid white fir stiles and rails and face-bonded on each side to three layers of cross-banded veneers to produce the 7-ply construction for which Thompson doors are famed.

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Each single element is process-bonded to the others with a special adhesive that's waterproof, rot-proof, bug-proof. This protective coating is cured into a film that fills the pores of each element, guards against moisture penetration, prevents delamination, assures dimensional stability.

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Edsonite . . . *WITH THE DIFFERENCE THAT MAKES IT BETTER . . .*

The

Florida Architect

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

In This Issue ---

THE COVER

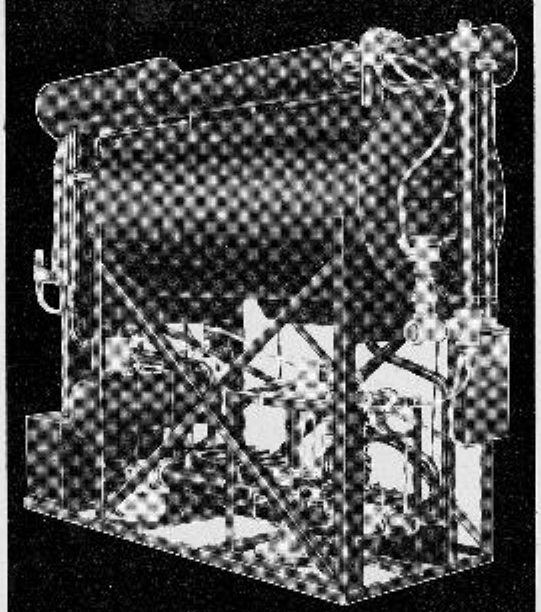
We're grateful for the cooperation of Norman M. Giller, AIA, of Norman Giller and Associates, Miami Beach, in making available for a cover illustration the plan of the modularly-designed building for the Petty Officers Mess now under construction at the U. S. Naval Air Station at Mayport, Florida. His office has used the principle of modular coordination on a number of buildings—another of which is illustrated as part of the story beginning on page 11 . . .

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ROGER W. SHERMAN, AIA
Editor-Publisher

VOLUME 10
NUMBER 10
1960



TOP PERFORMANCE

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MODEL 3000

WATER CHILLER

REFRIGERATION TOTAL CAPACITY
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NOW... an economical source of chilled water for comfort air conditioning and dehumidifying... for larger stores, motels and office buildings... and for a wide range of industrial applications

NO MOVING PARTS ... nothing to wear out. The **ARKLA-SERVEL** 25-Ton Water Chiller is a factory-sealed absorption refrigeration unit that has no moving parts. Long-life, trouble-free, low maintenance is assured. The absorption unit cannot be damaged through overloading or continuous operation, because steam controls provide automatic modulation of steam input.

COMPLETE SAFETY. Water, safest of all liquids, is the refrigerant; lithium bromide is the absorbent; and steam is the source of energy. The entire unit operates under a relatively high vacuum.

LOW-COST OPERATION. OIL is the cheapest, safest and most dependable fuel for real long-term savings. Steam to operate the chilled water unit is normally obtained from a direct-connected OIL-fired boiler, although waste plant steam, or steam from any other boiler supplied for the purpose can be used as the energy source. This Water Chiller utilizes any steam pressure between 3 and 15 psi.

EASY INSTALLATION. Because of its light floor loading and freedom from vibration, the **ARKLA-SERVEL** 25-Ton Oil-operated Absorption-type Water Chiller can be installed in single (or multiple) units on any floor. The unit is compact and will pass through most standard commercial doors. Size: 7′6″ length; 30″ width; 6′6″ height.

In addition to the standard workmanship-materials factory-warranty, each unit is actually operated before it leaves the factory, so as to assure full rated capacity.

Plumbing and heating contractors, air conditioning contractors, architects and builders are invited to write for full details.

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New Construction Rules Issued by Hotel Commission

As a result of almost two years' study, the Hotel and Restaurant Commission has issued a revision to its Rules of Construction for buildings falling within the jurisdiction of the Commission. Provisions of the new manual become effective as of October 1, 1960. However, they are not retroactive; and working drawings already in progress prior to that date may be completed under the old rules, according to a memorandum issued by Lewis M. Hitt, Supervising Architect and Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Southeast District which includes Dade and Monroe Counties.

Though not changed in all details, the new construction manual is radically different from the former document in a number of important instances. Architects and others who have business with the Commission will find the new booklet much easier to work with. The format has been completely revised — the new one being a 7½ by 10-inch booklet of some 48 pages in contrast to the awkward 4 by 9-inch, 96-page character of the old one. Also, organization of the material has been substantially changed. Sections and paragraphs have been entirely re-numbered and arranged in a sequence that appears more logical — and will undoubtedly be easier to use — than formerly. Included are reproductions of both a building permit application and license that were missing from the former document.

The current revised edition of the Commission's construction rules was developed to widen its scope of application to construction categories which the Hotel and Restaurant Commission is legally charged with regulating. Need for various specific revisions was recognized also as the result of certain new technical standards developing in the light of practical experience with operations under the old rules. The new provisions represent the combined judgement of the Commission's Board of Supervising Architects which is composed of duly registered architects in charge of the Commission's eleven districts.

Here are some of the most important changes embodied in the new manual:

New definitions have been developed for all building categories. There has also been a change in room-count procedure, with dining space now included even though such space may exist as part of a living-dining area.

The minimum size for an apartment has been increased from 200 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. Also, the minimum horizontal dimension of any counted room has been raised to 8 ft. from the former 7 ft. requirement.

Principal stairways must now have a clear width of 44 inches — equal to halls — and the minimum width for all other interior stairways is now 30 in. instead of 24 in. as formerly. A new requirement is that all exterior stairs must be fitted with non-slip treads.

Old Rules 815 and 816 have been eliminated. Some of their provisions have been substantially changed and combined with different sections in the new rule book. As an example, the old Rule 816 permitted two types of one-exit apartments, with no secondary stairs required in two-story apartment. Section 7.6(b) of the new rules requires two means of exit for every building, even two story units, *"of which one shall be an inside stairway, and the other may be an outside stairway or fire escape."*

The new rules specify a minimum of 3 ft. by 6 ft. 8 in. for exterior doors; and a 42 by 42 in. minimum floor area for toilet vestibules.

The foregoing are by no means all the changes embodied in the new Rules for Construction. They are, however, indicative of how completely previous requirements have been modified. The Hotel and Restaurant Commission's rules now apply to the construction and operation of *"hotels, apartment hotels, motels, apartment motels, resort, beach and fishing camps, apartment houses, rooming houses, guest houses, cabins, trailer courts, restaurants, lunch and sand-*

(Continued on Page 6)

New Rules Issued...

(Continued from Page 5)

wich stands and catering services."

Supervising Architect Hitt suggests that all architects whose practice includes any of these construction categories obtain the new manual at once. He suggests also that they register for it with the Supervising Architect of their local Hotel and Restaurant Commission District. Thus, when possible future changes are issued by the Commission, they can receive memoranda covering such changes from the Commission's local office. These offices — and the Supervising Architects in charge — are:

Northwest District: F. J. SINDELAR, 1924 Palofax St., Pensacola; *West Coast District*: J. BRUCE SMITH, 939 Beach Drive, North, St. Petersburg; *Southwest District*: RICHARD E. JESSEN, 1529 Grand Central Ave., Tampa; *North Central District*: ROBERT H. MAYBIN, 1717 N. Monroe St., Tallahassee; *Central District*: THEODORE G. ANDREW, P. O. Box 1345, Orlando; *Southeast District*: LEWIS M. HITT, Dupont Plaza Center, Miami; *Midwest District*: CHESTER PARKER, 125 East Beach Drive, Panama City; *Northeast District*: CURT C. SCHELL, 702 Hendricks Ave., Jacksonville; *East Central District*: JOEL W. SAYERS, 200 Seabreeze Blvd., Daytona Beach; *East Coast District*: ROBERT RICHARDSON, JR., 107 North County Road, Palm Beach; *South Central District*: W. G. CRAWFORD, 2114 N.E. 21st St., Ft. Lauderdale.

College Plant Brochure Wins Document-of-the-Month Award

The eight-page, full-color section entitled "Challenge to Statesmanship" which appeared in the May, 1960, issue of *The Florida Architect* was named by the AIA Chapter Affairs Committee as its Document-of-the-Month selection for August. The section was reprinted for use as an informative brochure and has been circulated to various key individuals and organizations throughout the state. GEORGE F. PIERCE, JR., AIA, chairman of the national Committee, made the announcement in a letter accompanying one of the brochures sent to all AIA Chapters and State Organizations. His comment of the brochure follows:

"The D-O-M for August is a reprint of an editorial in THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT*. Roger W. Sherman, AIA, Editor-Publisher of this journal, worked up this brochure with the help and backing of the Public Relations Committee of the Florida Association of Architects under Edward G. Grafton, AIA, Chairman, and with Clinton Gamble, AIA, past AIA Director and Chairman of FAA's special committee concerned with the development of the Arts and Architecture Building at Gainesville. This article was distributed to FAA members, members of the Florida Legislature, and other sponsors.*

A major project for the FAA for 1960 is to awaken people to the need the University of Florida has for a College of Architecture and Fine Arts. 'Challenge to Statesmanship' presents their arguments in a clear, convincing manner. These buildings can be completed in 1962 if the funds are appropriated in the 1961 Legislature.

"The college education crisis, as we all know, is not confined to Florida. However, we feel the professional presentation of the FAA may stimulate other architectural groups to alleviate the present crush and to plan for future over-crowding. It also is an example of how the profession can take the lead in supporting any worthy project."

The AIA's D-O-M monthly selection is usually given in recognition of some especially noteworthy publication issued by, or under the direct sponsorship of, a Chapter. It is noteworthy that its August award was a product of AIA State Organization and District activities in which all 10 Florida Chapters have an important cooperative interest.

Know Your State Law . . .

This is the fourth of a continuing series of articles on the Architect's Law of Florida—Chapter 467 of the Florida Statutes. The series has been designed to bring to practicing architects and others clarification of various provisions of the law. Some of these provisions have been the subject of misunderstanding on the part of many practicing architects. To make certain that explanations of them are both clear and accurate, these articles have been submitted to members of the Florida State Board of Architecture prior to publication.

Architectural Practice According To Law

One of the criticisms often leveled at the Architects' Law of Florida—Chapter 467 of the Florida Statutes, 1955—is that it states no clear-cut definition of architectural practice. To some degree that criticism is justified. But the statute does contain a definition of architectural practice—even though it may be expressed in a manner most architects would not employ to describe their professional activity.

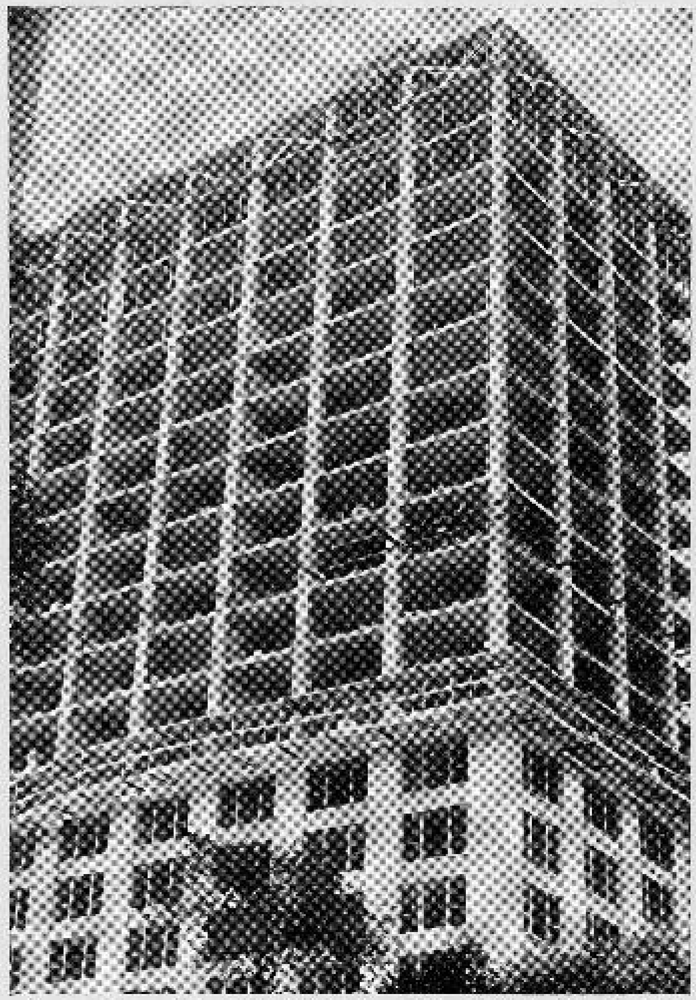
The definition is contained in the first long paragraph of Section 467.09. It says, " . . . *any person who shall be engaged in the planning or design for the erection, enlargement or alteration of buildings for others or furnishing architectural supervision of the construction thereof shall be deemed to be practicing architecture* . . ." There it is. This definition is the basis for requiring registration.

If you analyze the definition carefully, it begins to take on a firm and positive character, rather than the negative one which a quick and casual reading might assign to it. The activities are pretty definite; they must be performed "for others"; their scope of application is broad but reasonably specific. Thus, this definition, odd as it may at first appear, provides a fairly clear and sufficiently definite standard against which compliance or non-compliance can be measured.

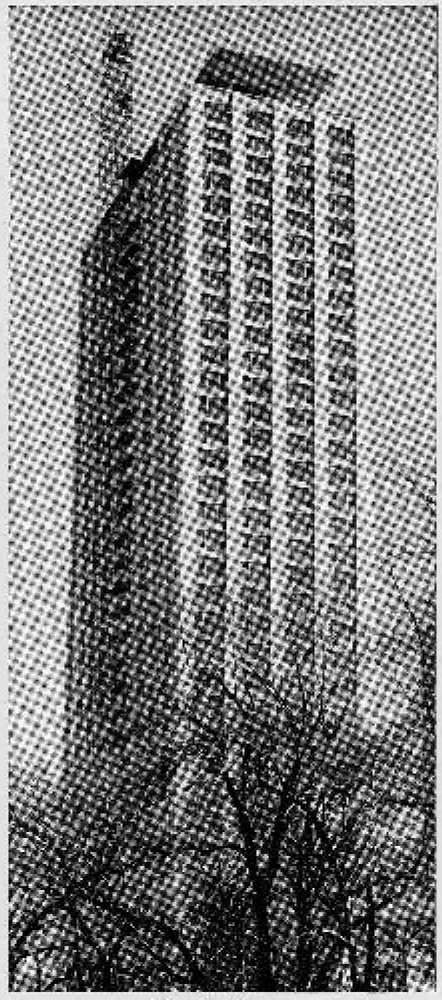
It is noteworthy that the definition itself is preceded by the one word "*Otherwise* . . ." which refers to foregoing material in the paragraph. This material designates who can "*make plans and specifications*" *without* the necessity for registration as well as to what classification of buildings such plans and specifications apply.

For example, no one need be registered as an architect to make drawings for, or supervise the erection of, " . . . *any building upon any farm for the use of any farmer, irrespective of the cost of such building* . . . " A person need not qualify as an architect to plan for and supervise the building of any one or two-family residence costing less than $10,000—or any "*domestic outbuilding appurtenant to any such one or two-family residence regardless of cost.*" Also, no professional qualification or registration is necessary for planning or su-

(Continued on Page 31)



Construction goes fast at 1550 N. Lake Shore Drive. Architects: Shaw, Metz & Dolio, Chicago, Ill. Contractor: Crane Construction Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill.



Here, the 35-story apartment building nears completion

"30 floors in 90 days! Fast construction comes easy with concrete frame and floors!"



Says **MORTON J. CRANE**, *President, Crane Construction Company, Inc.*

"This is the new 35-story apartment building at 1550 Lake Shore Drive in Chicago. With just 3 sets of forms and a precise timetable for concreting, stripping and reshoring, we made fast work of it. From the 5th floor up, we cast one story every 3 working days!

"Planning concrete frame and floor construction this way lets the other trades follow right up. When the 35th floor was cast, the building was enclosed up to the 30th floor, and trim carpenters, lathers and plasterers weren't far behind.

"And with concrete, your material is always right there when you need it. We topped out this job 2 months ahead of time. That means extra rent for the owners."

Such construction efficiencies plus the ready availability and versatility of concrete are good reasons why more and more engineers and builders today are choosing concrete for structures of all kinds and sizes.

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MODULAR BUILDING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
COUNCIL, INC.
ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS
GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA

MEMO TO: Mr. Roger W. Sherman, AIA, Editor, THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

FROM: C.E. Silling, FAIA

As President of MBSA, I am grateful to THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT for its role toward increasing architect awareness of the sweeping changes now taking place in architectural offices throughout the U.S.

Within the two years that MBSA has been in existence, it has already enlisted sufficient support to completely resolve the urgent need for authoritative publications to facilitate instruction of modular principles in schools of architecture, and to provide a comprehensive technical reference guide for architectural offices in the process of converting to modular drafting.

Although the association has just completed its first full year of membership services, the number of new architect members continues to grow while more than four-out-of-five contributors in 1959 renewed their membership affiliations for 1960.

Your readers are urged to be among the many individuals and firms convinced that their participation is timely, rewarding and beneficial to themselves, as well as the entire profession. An inquiry to MBSA, address listed below, will yield the prompt return of complete membership services information.

C.E.S.

A non-profit organization dedicated to lowering building costs thru dimensional coordination of building products and components. Offices 2029 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Telephone FEderal 7-6112

MBSA REPORTS

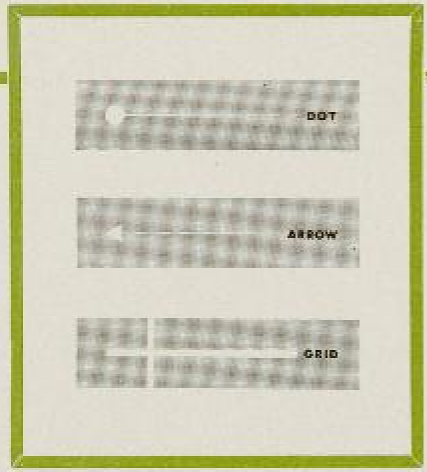
Is the vehicle of communication of modular information among architects, builders, contractors and producers.

MBSA REPORTS contain technical information on new modular products being introduced by manufacturers, news of standards work and developments, MBSA activities and reprints of significant technical articles on modular practices.

They are periodically compiled and distributed to all members of MBSA in all classifications of membership.

The Dot... The Arrow... And The Grid...

the tools of modular measure



The Dot; the Arrow, and the Grid. These are the three graphic tools that form the basis for the modular method of architectural drawing. The Grid is employed, horizontally and vertically, to establish the basic module of 4" — or even multiples of that measure. The Arrow is used for dimensions related exclusively to the location of these grid lines. The Dot is used only when essential to the clarity of the drawing and then only as dimensional reference to points other than grid lines.

This modular method is now nearly 40 years old, for the first research on it began in 1921. Since then it has been the subject of a study committee of the American Standards Association (1938 to 1946) and a spirited promotion by such bodies as the AIA, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the National Association of Home Builders, the Producers' Council, the AGC and the Building Research Institute.

The modular idea has been publicized nearly, if not quite, as much as the AIA's need for better public relations. Important advantages and significant economies have been reported by those firms who have achieved a working mastery of the Dot, the Arrow and the Grid. In 1957 the Modular Building Standards Association was formed under the joint sponsorship of the AIA, the AGC, the NAHB and the Producers' Council; and through an able and active secretariat this association is now spreading the word to all who will listen.

But it would appear that as yet only a minor proportion of architects are listening — or, if listening, are applying all they hear to the detailed routines of their own offices. The MBSA issued a questionnaire early last year to architects of 1,713 projects estimated at $50,000 or more asking, among other things, whether "modular drafting" had been used on these projects. Of the 902 architects that answered (incidentally a whopping percentage return) only 102 said "yes" — which averaged up to be an 11 percent acceptance of the modular method. From seven states the response was a neat zero. Highest in acceptance percentage was Minnesota with 28 percent. Florida's "yes" percentage was six.

Thirteen Florida architects comprised this six percent, indicating, therefore, that some 216 replied to the MBSA questionnaire. Queries to most of these offices in the "yes" percentage indicated that "modular drafting" as advocated by the MBSA is almost non-existent in this state. Those replying to *The Florida Architect's* letter disclosed the fact that "modular" covers a wide technical territory. Planning on the basis of some evenly divisible or evenly multiplied module seems fairly well accepted. But the use of the three modular planning conventions — the dot, arrow and grid — appear conspicuous by their absence in drafting room practice here. At any rate, the statement is borne out by the response received thus far.

Here are typical comments:

"*I know about modular drafting,*" says the chief draftsman of a young, very up-and-coming firm. "*I've used it elsewhere, but we can't work with it in this area. It takes too long for the men in the office to understand it — and it also takes too much effort to get the contractors to learn to work with it. We use a kind of half-way modular system. Sometimes we use grid lines; but we still use the old system of dimensioning and don't attempt to mix up dots and arrows.*"

"*It's undoubtedly a good thing for more or less standard buildings,*" says the management executive of another successful office. "*But we can't get our designer to live with it. We tried*

(Continued on Page 12)

Modular Method...

(Continued from Page 11)

once; got all set to carry through our regular office procedures with the full set of modular conventions. But we had to give it up because we just couldn't work out such things as window and door openings — not to speak of overall proportions — in line with our designer's wishes."

The ranking principal in a leading mid-state firm writes:

"*Where possible in our work we use a modified type of modular system which we have developed ourselves. The MBSA probably wouldn't consider it a system at all. In effect it makes use of unit lengths divisible by four. We try to keep these as large as possible, but it usually works out that 2'-0" is about as high as we can go. In general this pattern applies only to the frame and to any bearing walls. Fenestration is included if the design permits.*

"*We do a wide variety of work, in some of which — such as military — design requirements rule out a modular system as being too restrictive. This applies also to traditional architecture which, as you know, is still in considerable demand in this part of the state. My endorsement of the modular principle is probably misleading in view of our office practice. But I do feel that it should work out well in offices doing contemporary work exclusively and which are not restricted by the Owner's definitive drawings.*"

A partner in a large and active firm of architects and engineers has this to say:

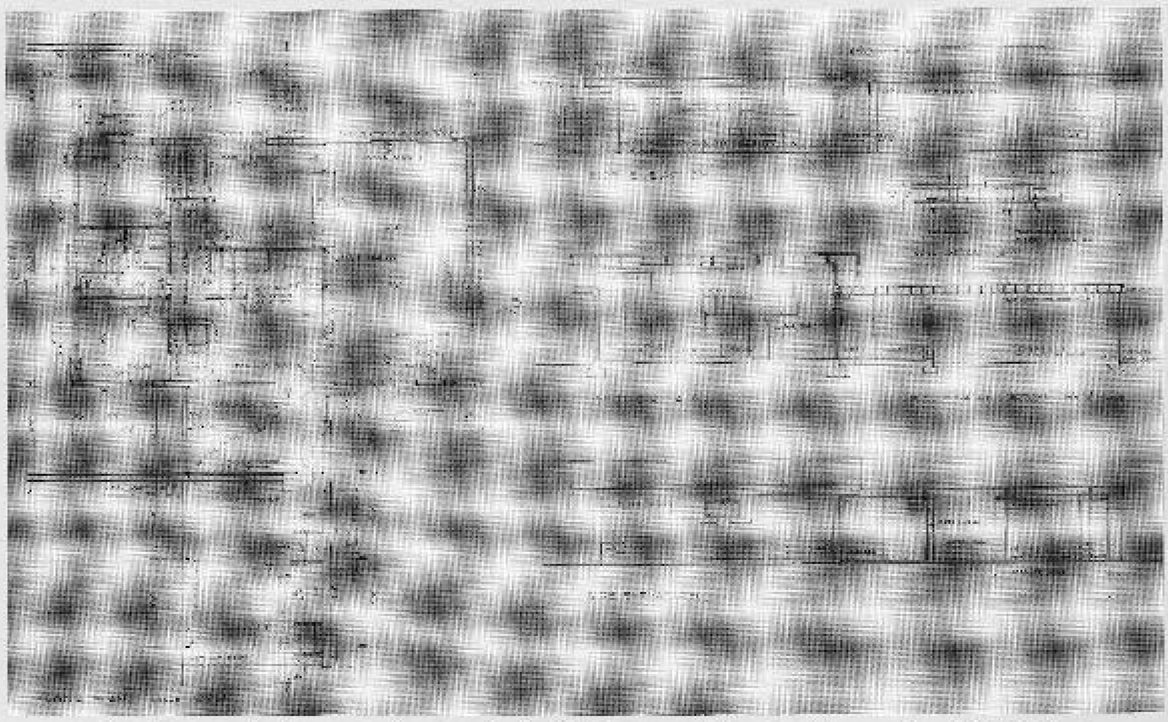
"*I have held your letter concerning modular coordination in order to question others in our organization as to who it was who responded affirmatively to the MBSA questionnaire. I can't find anyone here who likes it.*

"*Actually, we do not think much of the system as far as preparation of working drawings is concerned. We used it faithfully about eight years ago on a medium sized office building . . . Dimensioning to imaginary lines caused nothing but grief in coordinating structural to architectural drawings. The contractor and the construction people thought it caused them much more arithmetic with dimensions. Even though fractional dimensions are somewhat alleviated, actual layout work still requires taking small fractions and split dimensions into account; and the figuring still goes on and by a greater number of people. We have not used the system since.*

"*With respect to modular-sized masonry units, sash, etc., we dimension vertically in modular sizes, but do not expect accurate results horizontally for brick units. One large supplier of brick . . . represents eight brick manufacturers. Not a one makes modular size brick. Another has one or more sources of modular brick — but which modular brick? It seems there is a special Texas modular size also.*"

Almost exactly the opposite reaction comes from the principal of a smaller, though most active, office in the north-central part of the state:

"*We use the module extensively in this office. I am sending a set of working drawings which, to me, exhibits the extent we have used modular coordination. From the very preliminaries the building was laid out in volume on a rigid module system. The entire design approach was 'less is more', with exposed steel structure outside and in. In order to obtain the full advantage of the module of ma-*



A module can be almost any dimensional unit which is convenient for the designer and practical for the builder. In this small house, for which Norman M. Giller and Associates were architects, the unit was a "Presto Pacer" reinforced concrete block. It has been used both horizontally and vertically as a modular control of the entire design.

terial, particularly for the panel walls of the building, we let the walls bypass the structural columns on the inside — thereby utilizing cement-asbestos sandwich panels full size, 4 by 12 feet.

"The exposed metal structural 'long span' roof deck is all of the same modular length, running in three rows of equal widths and lengths. Even the general lighting of the building became modular, for simple, standard 4-foot fluorescent strips were recessed in the coffers of the steel decking with plastic egg-crating attached to the bottom surface of the coffers to form an integrating lighting system in the ceiling.

"It is certainly my opinion that through modular coordination on this project we were able to save expensive labor in cutting materials on the job. And by repetition of dimensions we 'standardized' volumes of materials for further fabrication economies. My opinion is borne out by the fact that the building was constructed for $7.90 a square foot."

So, generally, runs the course of varied opinion in our state. Overall, it could probably be summed up something like this:

The broad values of the modular *principle* are widely recognized. Most offices, probably, would adopt modular *planning* more widely if they could be convinced that structural components were available to carry the modular concept through to a satisfactory conclusion. There is evidence that use of modular *materials* is increasing as more manufacturers swing into line to make these available. Thus, it is safe to say that in Florida, as elsewhere, the trend toward more complete modular *design* is up.

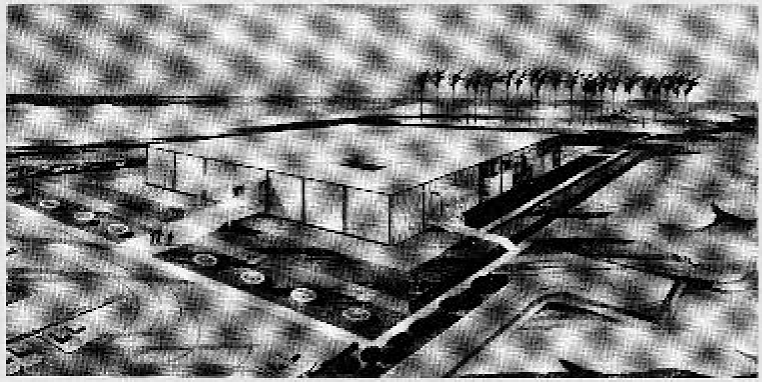
But modular *drafting* — as advocated by MBSA through use of its three graphic tools—is something else. Even the most enthusiastic proponents of the modular idea among Florida architects admit that the grid is seldom used, the dot practically never, with the time-honored arrow still generally controlling all dimensional points on working drawings.

Judged by the recent spot-check of this subject, the reason for avoiding the full technique of modular drafting stems chiefly from a desire to avoid the various confusions which can arise from an incomplete understanding of the technique itself. The general feeling seems to be that it does not simplify graphic communication, but rather introduces a certain indefinite quality to the dimensioning of drawings which engenders misunderstandings and thus does not provide a clear meeting of minds between architect, contractor and supplier.

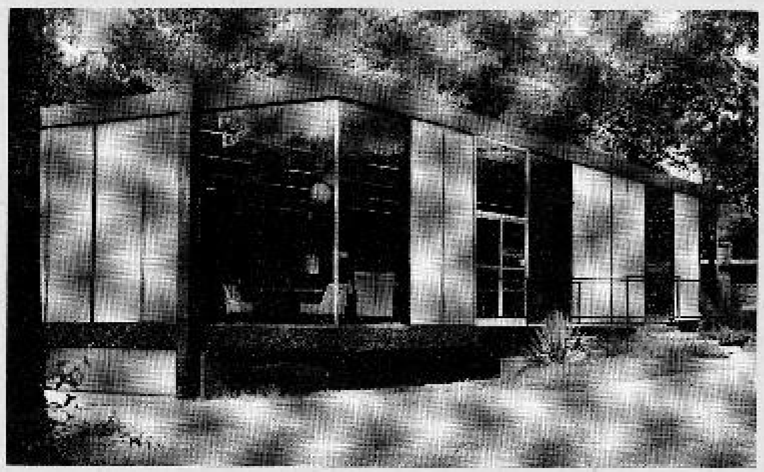
It is quite probable that this attitude exists because of incomplete knowledge of modular drafting techniques on the part of architects here — and their consequent inability to clarify them to contractors and suppliers. Certainly, the whole idea of modular coordination was born from efforts to simplify rather than complicate, to increase rather than reduce technical efficiency, to produce economies rather than to increase costs, to reduce errors rather than compound them. Elsewhere many of these objectives appear to have been reached by those who have gained complete understanding of the modular concept and who have achieved a practical familiarity with the techniques of its development.

One outstanding example is the office of C. E. Silling & Associates of Charleston, W. Va. This was "*converted to modular measure* in 1948"— and its principal reports that, "... *modular measure and high profits have been the constant rule of our office ever since.*" Commenting on the results of his "conversion," Mr. Silling said, during a modular co-

(Continued on Page 24)



This is a perspective of a modularly-designed building for which Norman M. Giller & Associates were architects. The plan has been reproduced on the cover of this issue. Here the module was a four-foot square — and the column spacing and all interior partitions have been centered on multiples of four feet. The unit is evident in the finish of the floor which is terrazzo laid with four-foot strips both ways.



In this store building for which Barrett, Daffin & Bishop were architects a "material module" has been utilized to control the entire building layout. This is a four by twelve foot wall panel. Though this was the controlling unit, the effect was an overall modular coordination on the basis of a four foot module which was utilized both horizontally and vertically.

What Price Stupidity?

By JOHN STETSON, AIA
President
Florida Association of Architects

It took an unladylike apparition by the name of *Donna* to emphasize the present critical and criminal lack of properly written and enforced building codes in the State of Florida. The weather bureau repeatedly stated these past few weeks that *Donna* was by no means the most intense hurricane ever to hit Florida. Why then, in this era of better construction methods, did she create such havoc? Why did winds of 100 to 125 miles per hour do relatively a thousand times the damage as, for instance, the hurricanes that were clocked at over 150 miles per hour a little over ten years ago?

Where now lies a section of Florida that can say, "*We don't have to build like Dade, Broward or Palm Beach Counties. We never have hurricanes here!*"? Looking at a map showing the course of hurricanes since World War II indicates no such utopia. So now we are all faced with the inevitable increase in insurance rates that seems to follow major catastrophies. Fortunately this time it appears South Florida can share this increase with the rest of the state. Again there will be a loud cry from those stricken (fortunately not this time physically) for a better warning system, better storm shelters, adequate protection from high tides, protected, permanent underground utility systems — and anything else that they themselves do not have to provide. Let the government do it!

It is time for everyone to stop and take stock. While hurricanes are not common, somehow they come along often enough to require a duly constituted respect for their potent power. Insurance companies long ago joined with national and local fire-fighting authorities to provide every form of public education as to cause and cure of fires. Newspapers did not wait until the fire alarm sounded to write editorials and publish articles concerned with ways and means of avoiding conflagrations. True, we cannot stop hurricanes from forming by education. However, it is time for public officials, insurance companies and the construction industry to lend an ear to a wee, small voice crying out from behind political smokescreens. The foolishness of thinking "*It can't happen to me*" must stop. A thousand miles of curving devastation affecting so many in Florida cannot be ignored unless we are all blind.

The Miami *Herald*, in its edition of September 13th, carried a front page story titled, "Building Code Blamed for Keys Tragedy" (actually it was a *lack* of code that was the cause). On the same day an article appeared in the Palm Beach *Post-Times* noting that the Palm Beach County Commission authorized a commissioner and the county building inspector to make an immediate inspection of the areas afflicted by *Donna* to determine if the Palm Beach County Code required any changes to cover every possible protection of the property owner building in this county. What a contrast! One county closes its eyes. Another takes immediate steps to improve an already effective code.

It is high time that a uniform building code be adopted by the State of Florida with the authority of enforcement vested in city and county governments. Where codes now exist that are equal to, or stricter than, the State code, these could remain in effect. Towns, cities and counties not now covered should be *compelled* to provide this protection for their present and future citizens. How many thousands of people must needlessly die, and how many millions of dollars lost, before we awake to the fact that the greatest part of these losses are avoidable? Such a code should be written by the construction industry, design professions and insurance companies — with the protection of life, limb and money of prime concern.

Pictures of the tragedy in the Keys pointed out many weaknesses of construction accomplished in the past few years. Walls stood, but perimeter beams and roof were gone. Reason: No vertical tie between foundation and perimeter beam. Other buildings collapsed from lack of any wall bracing. It could be noted particularly that low pitched roofs were affected. Wonder if anyone has determined the amount of lift created by a roof 30 by 50 feet with a 2½ to 12 pitch in a 125 mile wind? It takes a lot of house to hold it. Yet, there standing unscathed amid the ruins of later day construction, was an old, frame, hipped-roof, typical conch keys residence. No, it probably would not pass the building codes of the other Southeast Florida counties. But we could learn a lot from some of the earlier builders and designers.

We have almost every conceivable corrective and protective law or code in this State. Our milk is controlled as to price and butter fat content. The sales of securities are controlled. Insurance programs and premiums are continually scrutinized by legal-beagles and insurance experts. Barber shops and their employees are supervised. But at least 70 percent of the land area of this State — now number ten in the nation — is protected by no zoning or building restrictions. Our biggest industry is almost completely without State supervision. Unscrupulous builders and developers were, are and will continue preying on the buying public, selling to the uninformed lots in dangerously low locations as well as poorly constructed buildings — all because the proper authorities refuse to heed.

Who is going to "*carry the ball*" through the Legislature? Who will write the necessary act to set up a Minimum State Building Code? Or will we all follow the words of the song, "When It Rains My Roof Is Leaking, But Who Needs A Roof On Such A Sunny Day?" Maybe we won't have another hurricane for another ten years. It seems so much easier to be just plain stupid. We kill a lot of people that way, and it costs us a lot of money.

But we don't make anyone mad.


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Nominations for 1961 Officers...

In accordance with Article VII, Section 3, of the FAA By-Laws, President JOHN STETSON appointed a Nominating Committee subsequent to the Board of Directors' meeting August 13. Named were: RICHARD E. JESSEN, Chairman, *Florida Central Chapter*; DAVID A. LEETE, *Daytona Beach Chapter*; JEFFERSON N. POWELL, *Palm Beach Chapter*; FORREST R. COXEN, *Florida North Central Chapter*; and JAMES E. WINDHAM, III, *Mid-Florida Chapter*.

The Committee's unanimous choice for the slate of 1961 FAA Officers was: For President, ROBERT H. LEVISON, *Florida Central Chapter*; For Secretary, VERNER JOHNSON, *Florida South Chapter*; For Treasurer, ROY M. POOLEY, JR., *Jacksonville Chapter*; and For Third Vice President, WILLIAM F. BIGONEY, JR., *Broward County Chapter*.

Only one of the 1961 nominees at present holds the office for which he was nominated. This is ROY M. POOLEY, JR., who was elected as the FAA Treasurer last year. Nomination of WILLIAM F. BIGONEY, JR., as Third Vice President is to fill the vacancy that will be created in the required vice-presidential representation of the FAA's South Florida Area. This post is currently being filled by VERNER JOHNSON as FAA First Vice President. His term expires this year.

Nominated also were members of the important Regional Judiciary Committee. Named by unanimous decision were: KENNETH JACOBSON, *Palm Beach Chapter*, as a three-year member; and WAHL J. SNYDER, FAIA, *Florida South Chapter*, as a one-year alternate.

Following the custom established last year, the Nominating Committee will present its report to the Convention at the Thursday morning business session. At that time also other nominations can be made from the floor "*. . . for any or all offices about to become vacant . . .*" according to the By-Laws. Article VIII, Section 3-A also says "*Elections may proceed by acclamation or by ballot at the will of the Convention.*" If the vote is by ballot, the procedure will follow that initiated two years ago.

FAA voting procedure at the 1960 Convention will be radically different from that of past conventions. In line with By-Law changes adopted last year, voting will be done solely by duly qualified Chapter delegates. Each Chapter will be represented by one vote for each number of Corporate members as listed in the By-Laws. One delegate may cast all the votes accredited to his Chapter. But all delegates at the Conevntion must register as such and must submit proof of their status in the form of a credential card signed by the President and Secretary of his Chapter.

For President . . .



ROBERT H. LEVISON

For Secretary . . .



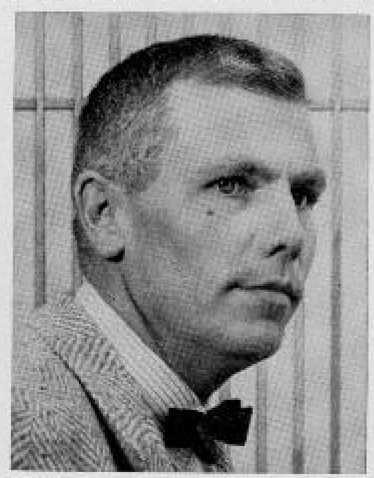
VERNER JOHNSON

For Treasurer . . .



ROY M. POOLEY, JR.

For 3rd Vice President . . .



WILLIAM F. BIGONEY, JR.



DR. MARSTON BATES
. . . researcher, author, zoologist



ROBE B. CARSON
. . . climatologist, author



DR. CLARENCE A. MILLS
. . . biochemist, researcher, teacher

Next Month --- The Convention

"Man, Climate and The Architect" — that's the theme for a three-day conference packed with pleasure and profit in every star-studded session.

Plans are complete. Schedules have been neatly meshed. Speakers are prepared. The fun and frolic department is resting on its laurels. And a hard-working committee of the Broward County Chapter is putting the final polish on last-minute details. On the morning of November 10 — less than six weeks from now — its members will officially don their smart new jackets as the traditional badge of office and declare the 46th Annual FAA Convention in session.

And what a convention it promises to be! Here are just some of the highlights that await FAA members, their wives and guests.

What should an FAA Convention offer?

The stimulus of brain power . . . ? This Convention is bulging with it. Pictured above are three of the top speakers who will share with their Convention audiences their special knowledge of how climate affects mankind. DR. MARSTON BATES, professor of Zoology at the University of Michigan, has a tremendous background of investigation in the field of "human ecology" and the effects of hot climates on man and his activities — including five books which are best-sellers in their field.

ROBE B. CARSON, climatologist, has been a practicing "weather man" in Miami for nearly 20 years. His special interest is methods by which man can guard himself against both the intellectual and physical effects of climate. This means architecture — and his discussion of it will unquestionably set many minds aclicking.

DR. CLARENCE A. MILLS, long a distinguished research scientist and currently director of the Laboratory of Experimental Medicine of the University of Cincinnati, will discuss both the social and economic relationships between climate and man — and how man can advance by controlling his climatological environment.

Practical, how-to-do-it information . . . ? DR. PAUL SIPLE, an expert on climatic effects in all regions, will help cover this. As another of the Convention's brain trust *(see F/A for July, 1960, page 8)* this researcher, explorer and inventor will discuss climatic factors in structures where men live and work.

ALADAR and VICTOR OLGYAY — the design-research team now teaching at Princeton University's School of Architecture — are two other down-to-earth intellectuals *(see F/A for August, 1960, page 6)* who will discuss design means to enable man to conquer climate with comfort. Information on such devices as solar screens, air-conditioning installations, planning factors, insulation will be available in abundance — with all Convention speaker-specialists contributing via a series of uniquely programmed conference-seminars which Program Chairman JOHN M. EVANS has been carefully developing.

Progress on the FAA business front . . . ? That's basic, of course, for any FAA Convention. This year is can be vital — for with Florida now a full-fledged AIA District, the FAA may well be on the threshold of a new, expanded and vastly more significant activity. This could mean much

(Continued on from Page 26)

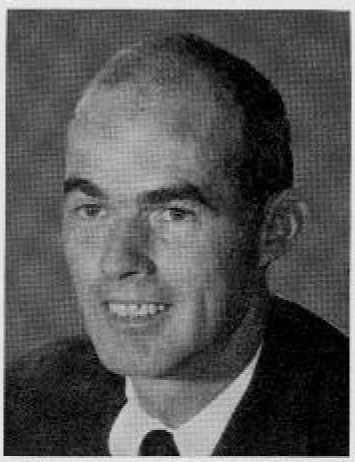
The Convention Is Next Month...



G. CLINTON GAMBLE
Arrangements



MRS. WILLIAM F. BOGONEY, JR.
Ladies' Program



WILLIAM A. GILROY
Entertainment

to the profession in Florida — and to every member of it. Each will have a chance to hear and discuss important committee reports, policy recommendations and various courses of action to shape future developments and programs. On many fronts with which the FAA is intimately concerned this could well be a year of far-reaching decisions.

Opportunities to look and to learn . . . ? Plenty will be available. In the annual Product Exhibit, 57 booths will display the most up-to-date offerings of 52 different firms who supply materials and equipment architects can specify with confidence. And at each, trained representatives will answer questions as technical as any architect might wish to ask.

From the inspirational, or even critical, viewpoint, — depending how you look and what you want to learn — work of your contemporaries will provide additional opportunities. The architectural exhibit this year will be geared to the climate-theme of the Convention; and the committee, headed by Paul R. John, has indicated that jury awards would be given to designs showing most " . . . *imaginative solutions to climatic problems.*" Any such buildings completed since January 1, 1957, are eligible for submission, as are renderings of un-built, but client-okayed designs. Incidentally, if you haven't sent your own work in yet, better get busy. *Deadline for submissions is October 27.*

Plans proposed by Thor Amlie, chairman of the student activities committee, for exhibition of student work are unusual and ambitious. Last spring he suggested to the U/F Department of Architecture a program involving design of three building types, each stressing use of various types of climatic controls. Jury awards were to entail a prize of $50 to the student-winner in each design category. The whole plan is admirably suited to make student participation an integral part of the overall Convention theme and program.

Good program organization . . . ? That's already a foregone conclusion. FAA official routines and reports have been so arranged and streamlined that this year the Convention will hold only two three-hour business sessions — one Thursday morning, the other Saturday morning. Thursday afternoon and all day Friday have been set aside for listen-learn-and-look sessions — the hourly scheduling of which will be published in the traditional program spread of the November Convention Issue of *The Florida Architect.* Indications are this will be one of the smoothest-flowing FAA conventions on record.

Philip Will, Jr., FAIA, AIA President, will fill the speaker's spot at Thursday's luncheon. And this year the Friday night banquet will feature what might well become a new professional tradition. The State Board of Architecture has suggested attendance at the banquet by all those newly registered to practice in Florida during 1960. To these, State Board President Franklin S. Bunch will present certificates of registration in a ceremony that has been planned as both brief and simple, but that will undoubtedly be impressive.

Top-flight entertainment . . . ? Bring your wife and come and get it! The big evening is Thursday. Cocktails first, of course, at the poolside. Then a fantastic evening straight from Hawaii! Leis for everybody. An out-of-this-Florida-world *luau* at the Cabana Club — cooked and served with the skill and craft for tantalizing flavors that only Hawaiians possess. Hula dancers, fire dancers, inimitable Hawaiian music. And to cap it all, a native south-sea-island revue headed by the really exotic artistry of Mano and Puanania.

Then, of course, there's pool or ocean swimming, golf, tennis, shuffleboard, boating, fishing or sun-bathing for those who find the inclination to indulge and the time to do so.

And for the ladies? First an invitation to attend all lectures and seminar meetings — since climate affects womankind as well as mankind. Then, on Friday, a luncheon at the hotel at which Dr. Siple will speak, followed by a "festive occasion" — a Saks Fifth Avenue fashion show at Sunrise Center. After tea a shopping tour at other

Center stores with a return to the hotel in time to ready-up for the cocktail party and Convention banquet. And the card and hospitality rooms will always be available.

A chance to win a prize . . . ? Some very fine ones are available. For Corporate members the first is an almost-all-expense trip for two to the AIA Convention in Philadelphia, April 25 to 28, 1961. Included is a cash allowance of $278 for air-fares from Miami, and another for $56 to include $14 per day hotel accommodations for four nights. The prize package also includes tickets to the Academy of Music concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra and to the buffet ball at the Bellvue-Stratford following the concert on April 25; and, of course, tickets to the AIA's Annual Convention Banquet.

Second prize is a $200 gift certificate to cover a choice of art objects at *The Gallery*, in Fort Lauderdale; with a third prize, for the same purpose, of a $100 gift certificate.

For associates, there will be two such gift certificates, the first for $75, the second for $50. The student prize will be a $50 gift certificate for purchase of books or magazines subscriptions.

In addition, the committee promises at least one door prize for some lucky attendant at luncheon on each Convention day.

As in past years, door prizes will be awarded on the basis of drawings from luncheon ticket coupons. And elegibility for other prizes will be on the basis of demonstrated attendance at exhibit booths. As last year, cards stamped with booth numbers will be utilized.

This year one of the product ex-

(Continued on Page 22)



ROBERT E. HALL
Publicity



THOR AMLIE
Student Activities

Conventions . . .

(Continued on Page 21)

hibitors is adding another gem to this roster of Convention prizes. At Booth No. 3 a trio of *Zonolite* representatives — CHUCK BRESLAUER, TOMMY THOMPSON and JOE MITCHELL — will award to some fortunate visitor, who has registered his elegibility with them, a Nassau trip-for-two, with accommodations at the Fort Montague Hotel. Details at the Convention — and *Bon Voyage* to the winner!

All this . . . ? Even more! A fine Convention headquarters with fine food, fine service, wonderfully landscaped grounds, an ideal, on-the-beach location. As MAC BIGONEY, chariman of the Ladies Activities Committee, put it "*. . . a delightful place for a few days of informal relaxation in our wonderful Florida climate. Why not plan to stay on through the weekend and enjoy a short vacation!*"

Yes — all this; and deductable, too! Try as you may, at next month's 46th Annual FAA Convention you can't lose from winning!

ASTM Launches New Drive For Increased Membership

The very rapid recent growth of the Construction Specification Institute throughout the country is more and more focusing attention on the need for better specifications and ways of obtaining them. The CSI has established a basic policy of reducing the wordage of specifications through references to standards of both materials and performance which have been certified as acceptable for the specification purposes involved.

This has developed into a widespread recognition by the CSI of the varied work of the AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS. And since the use of reference standards must involve knowledge of the standards referred to, the ASTM has begun a new drive to invite as members not only those presently on the CSI membership rolls, but also architects, engineers and others whose professional activities involve construction specifications which make use of references to ASTM standards.

The ASTM is a non-profit, national technical society which, for 60 years has concentrated in research, standardization of testing methods and specifications for material. During that time it has established innumerable standards of material values and uses and has had a great and direct influence on the development and efficient utilization of many new products. The Society's program of making the results of its technical activities public has brought about the issuance of hundreds of technical books, pamphlets and reports; and the care with which these have been developed — and revised when new research facts have made revision either necessary or

desirable — has recommended their use to a growing body of technicians as a precise designation of standards relative to material classification or material use.

Use of such reference was illustrated by HENRY KENT, professional specification writer and a member of the Greater Miami Chapter, CSI, during the FAA Office Practice Seminar on August 13, at Dunedin. Speaking on methods of writing "streamlined" specifications, Mr. Kent said, in part:

"We quote reference matters such as Commercial Standards or ASTM Specifications. We do not repeat the provisions of these references, but we augment the references by identifying a certain grade, or type, or table.

"We carefully choose and specify a certain manufactured item. We are satisfied with its performance; and therefore we refrain from specifying its properties or particularities. We may, however, specify achievable modifications of the item.

"We are primarily interested in results; and therefore we specify the wanted results and refrain from specifying procedures. We acknowledge that the result is the function of the factors and that we have to be satisfied with the result to be achieved by a dictated manner of procedure.

"No person or party is mentioned when we specify material. Thus, we might specify Portland Cement Type I with the three words, 'Cement, ASTM C150'. We do not use the word 'all', because all cement is meant in the absence of specifications for other Portland Cements."

It seems obvious that a growing body of standards for reference provides a common technical language by which more exact designations of desired performance or quality can be made. Familiarity with this technical language — in growing measure the indexed publications of the ASTM — is now being recognized as one important means for assuring improved building value through more exacting specification of what is desired.

Membership in the ASTM is open to individuals at a yearly membership fee of $15 which includes a substantial amount of published material. Full information relative to complete membership privileges can be obtained by writing ASTM Headquarters, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Modular Method...

(Continued from Page 18)

ordination conference held by the Building Research Institute last fall:

"Nothing spreads contentment at all levels of society like a quality result at an added profit. For instance, our $10,675,000 highly technical laboratory building with five bids in a total spread of $19,000 on plans drawn at 1/16" scale; or our $13,500,000 hospital estimate awarded for a bonded contract at $13,172,000 with six bids in that spread and again with 1/16" drawings; or our recent $8,888,000 estimate on agriculture and engineering buildings awarded for $8,827,000."

That same conference produced plenty of evidence that the modular concept was on the move toward a wider acceptance by architects as well as contractors and material and equipment suppliers. The MBSA survey result of 11 percent acceptance by architects in 1959 compares with only a 7½ percent affirmative return from a similar survey conducted by the AIA's Office Practice Committee in 1956. Further, it was reported that a number of government agencies — among them the U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers and the Veterans Administration — were swinging smartly over to modular practices. Another conference report by H. Dorn Stewart, president of the Producers' Council indicated that the practices as well as the principles of modular measure were being increasingly adopted by manufacturers of building products. In part he said:

"To mention only a few, new modular bathtubs from three different companies were introduced in 1958 and 1959. Two well-known steel companies recently introduced modular panels and components for school appliances. Three major companies will be introducing finished wall panels into the 1960 residential market. Modular window assemblies including structural mullions, new forms of modular masonry units, modular lighting with integral mechanical functions, modular partitioning systems, and even appliances have taken on these new dimensions. For example, one through-wall unit air conditioner has been noted to accommodate simplified installation in a masonry wall vertically and horizontally, as well as conforming to the requirements of the modular spacing of studs."

Finally, as one direct result of the MBSA program, the A62 Executive Committee of the American Standards Association has been reconstituted. Twelve sub-committees have been set up to study and recommend modular standards covering manufactured masonry units, doors, windows, natural and cast stone, structural wood and steel, glass and miscellaneous metal products, domestic kitchen and laundry equipment (including cabinets as well as appliances), manufactured toilet partitions and shower stalls, and integrated ceilings.

The modular bandwagon has been refurbished. Under a strong new impetus it has already begun to roll. It might be well if Florida architects took whatever steps are immediately necessary to scramble aboard. If they do it soon enough, they might help to do some of the steering along the rocky road to better building practices.



"We're reminding ourselves to check for economical home heating... and that means oil!"

Let's face it—Florida homes do need heat. But home heating needn't cost much in Florida. And it won't if you insist on economical *oil* heat.

Lots of your neighbors have learned from experience that oil heat averages about HALF the cost of heat from other fuels.

Here's what they say: "A few dollars kept the whole house warm all winter." "I am convinced our central oil heater is the most efficient and economical home-heating system I could have found." "The operating costs are extremely low." "I wouldn't use anything else for home heating." "Oil heating has cut our fuel costs in half."

Tie on a string. Write yourself a note. Do what you must remind yourself that clean, luxurious, efficient oil heat is *by far* the least expensive, safest, most dependable for Florida homes!

LUXURIOUS
OIL HEAT
COSTS *much* LESS
MUCH SAFER • MORE DEPENDABLE, TOO!

Have you checked on Home Heating costs in Florida?

Here's what you'll find: Oil heat averages HALF the cost of heat from other fuels. No premium price to pay when fuel oil is used **only** for home heating. Supplies are dependable—fuel oil is always available. Oil home heating is much safer (no obnoxious fumes or combustible gases) . . . gives clean, automatic, circulating heat . . . assures peace of mind, maximum comfort for your family . . . By far the best solution of Florida's home heating problem.

FLORIDA **HOME HEATING** INSTITUTE
BUILDORAMA, DUPONT PLAZA CENTER, MIAMI

See the oil heating display at Buildorama, Dupont Plaza Center, Miami

MR. ARCHITECT: **Ads like this one have emphasized the fact that clean, luxurious OIL heat is much cheaper, safer, more dependable. People want the best — especially when it costs the least. They'll accept your recommendation for efficient oil heat, which costs about half as much as heat from other fuels!**

News & Notes

Florida Products for Florida Construction

At its meeting on September 13, the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions — which is actually the Governor and his Cabinet — adopted the following resolution which should be of interest to every element of Florida's construction industry:

"WHEREAS, *it should be the policy of this State to promote the development of all segments of the economy of the State in the best interests of its citizens; and*

"WHEREAS, *the production and manufacture of lumber, timber and other forest products constitute a substantial segment of the economy of this State; now therefore,*

"BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS *that all state agencies, including county agencies which receive state funds for local construction, school buildings, etc., are hereby directed to draw and word specifications with respect to lumber, timber and other forest prod-*



1961 Officers of The Architects League of Clearwater

Newly installed officers for 1961 recently elected by The Architects League of Clearwater are, above, left to right: Joseph L. Coggan, AIA, Vice President; Frank R. Mudano, AIA, President; and Roy M. Henderson, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Coggan and Mr. Mudano operate their own offices. Mr. Henderson is an associate of the Clearwater firm of Wakeling, Levison and Williams. TALC was formed some two years ago and under retiring president Dana B. Johannes has made very rapid strides in bettering professional relations in its area.

ucts to be used in building or construction projects under their jurisdiction so as to provide a fair competitive position for Florida forest products, and to specify and use forest products produced and manufactured in Florida or species which are native to Florida in instances where structural strength, natural beauty and lasting qualities are equal and adaptable to the use intended."

The resolution was forwarded by ROBERT H. BROWN, JR., AIA, Architect-Engineer of the Board's Construction Division. It recalls a similar resolution passed by both houses of the State Legislature in 1959 calling upon state agencies to utilize wherever possible the professional services of Florida architects, engineers and contractors and to approve for use or specify in all possible instances, Florida materials, products and services in building and construction projects within the agencies' jurisdiction.

P/R Is A Two-way Street . . .

One of the tests of good public relations for any professional body, say the experts, is the extent to which that body has become of value to its community and worth notice as such by various elements of the community. On the basis of this P/R test architects of both Tampa and Clearwater are doing very well.

In August members of the Greater Tampa Association of Architects participated in a week-long television program in cooperation with station WFLA-TV. The series—called "The Architect" and occupying a 10-minute mid-morning spot — was geared to the interest of the public in the betterment of Tampa's civic environment. The idea was to answer questions from the public relative to such important building types as churches, schools, commercial buildings and, of course, houses.

Participants in the program included H. LESLIE WALKER, president of the GTAA, ANTHONY L. PULLARA, RICHARD S. HYNES, ALFRED T. FLOYD, JR., and FRANK MCLANE, JR. What they offered was so well received that the WFLA-TV program director is now reported to be planning another series along the same lines.

In Clearwater TALC architects were on the receiving end of an award program sponsored yearly by the

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News & Notes

(Continued from Page 27)

Clearwater Board of Realtors. The awards covered an outstanding commercial building by the office of WAKELING, LEVISON and WILLIAMS and a residential design by EUGENE H. BEACH. This recognition of architectural values by the realtors is the more significant since their award presentations are made each year on the basis of outstanding services to the community.

An Open Letter to The FAA President

JOHN STETSON, FAA President;

Dear Sir: In the wake of disaster, it is normal and admirable, if not universal, that man's humanitarianism reaches its highest attainment. When our own lives and property are threatened, the looks on faces show gratitude at being spared.

Official relief agencies move swiftly to ease suffering and protect health and property. Government agencies begin programs of assistance to restore property and the economy. But these agencies seem divorced from the individual and are personal only to those involved. Contrastingly, there remains the disgusting human element which moves quickly to take advantage of the misfortunes of others for their personal gain.

The idea of profiting from the misfortunes and hardships of others is repugnant to me as it is to most of us. Yet, the profession stands to benefit from our current disaster. The question is: Shall our approach and intent be one of benefit to our fellow citizens or of benefit to our fellow professionals only?

It seems obvious that now is the time to gain full public support for new, statewide building codes and regulations and an augmented public acceptance of, and insistence on, the utilization of qualified professional services in the design and construction of buildings. In addition to pressing the advantage for the adoption of codes and regulations, it seems proper that the profession begin its own program of assistance to those who lost their fortunes in offering services without profit and at a minimum cost, thereby sharing our good fortune with the unfortunate.

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News & Notes

(Continued from Page 28)

For those who need more encouragement, such a program could well introduce enough additional work to return many architects to their offices and many draftsmen to the dinner table during this particular lull in the construction industry.

The AIA with its organization, public relations and political force is the proper organization to propose such a scheme and pursue it to its completion. Beyond the personal satisfaction of giving help to our fellow citizens, the fringe benefits are numerous and real.

Think on it.

Harold E. Seckinger,
Architect, South Miami

Miami Architect Heads New Arts Commission

James E. Garland, AIA, of the Miami firm of Connell, Pierce, Garland and Friedman, and a member of the Florida South Chapter, has been named by Governor Leroy Collins as Chairman of the newly constituted Florida Arts Commission. Other members are: Miss Ethel Fisher, Miami; James T. Larrimore, Sr., Coral Gables; T. A. Johnson, Clearwater; Mrs. Margaret Moorer, Tallahassee; Mrs. Sarah Cawthon, Tallahassee; Vice-Admiral H. S. Duckworth, Jacksonville; Paul T. Ward, Tampa; and Harry M. Philpott, Gainesville.

Palm Beach Auxiliary Names New Officers

Florida's fourth Chapter Auxiliary held its second organized meeting September 8 at West Palm Beach and elected officers for 1960-61. Chosen were: Mrs. John Stetson, President; Mrs. John T. Shoup, Jr., Vice President; Mrs. Carol Peacock, Treasurer; and Mrs. Kenneth Jacobson, Secretary. A dinner at Howard Johnson's preceded the election meeting.

Appointed to the Charter and By-Laws Committee were, Mrs. Carol Peacock, Chairman; and Mrs. Leslie Wedlock, Mrs. Ralph Mol and Mrs. Robert Richardson. Other committee chairmen named were, Mrs. Norman Robson, program; Mrs. Lawrence S. Funke, publicity and Mrs. Harold Obst, legislative and liaison.

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pervising the erection of "*any other type of building costing less than $5,000 . . .*" — the notable exception here being "*schools, auditoriums, or other buildings intended for the mass assemblage of people.*"

This first paragraph of Section 467.09 also includes the definition of inter-professional privileges between architects and professional engineers — which only permits engineers to perform those limited architectural services "*. . . which are purely incidental to their engineering practice . . .*" It also states that "*. . . no professional engineer shall practice architecture or use the designation 'architect' or any term derived therefrom . . .*" — and prohibits, in turn, all architects from practicing engineering or designating themselves as engineers.

All these provisions of the paragraph precede the statute's sole definition of architectural practice — and as noted above, even this definition is couched in the terms of the type of personal activity which the law deems to be architectural practice. Thus, any confusion and ambiguity which this section of the statute seems to offer is a result of a definite conclusion to a number of exceptions. It is a negative, rather than a positive definition. But it is a definition nonetheless; and in context it is probably as good and workable a one as will be found in architects' statutes in most other states.

This legal definition of architectural practice is strengthened and further clarified in other sections of the statute. For example, Section 467.08 defines it as a personal service activity by providing that "*...no certificate shall be issued either with or without an examination to any corporation, partnership, firm or association to practice architecture in this state, but all certificates shall be to individual persons.*"

This latter provision relative to the individual character of architectural practice in Florida is not common to architects' laws in all other states. In certain instances this has complicated collaborative associations for practice between out-of-state organizations and resident practitioners. Dangers inherent in such situations will be the subject of a future article in this continuing State Law series.

F/A Panorama...

DISASTROUS DONNA — TEN YEARS OF AFTERMATH . . . ?

Some think the overall effect on the State's economy might last even longer. No telling, they say, how many industrial executives have changed their minds about opening a new plant here — or how many families have decided to brave winter snows rather than chance it against high winds and tides. Such decisions could, presumably, slow down the current rate of business and population growth . . . On the bright side, Donna might well help to push some bills through next year's legislature. Most will probably be local and permissive. But zoning and code improvement in even one county could prove to be a long step in the right direction . . .

MIAMI IS HITTING BACK AT THE FLY-BY-NIGHTS . . .

Latest movement to put a sound value under building operations—and to curb depradations of cheap-john, irresponsible operators—is the program of the Metro Building Department to award certificates of competency to firms in the Miami Metropolitan Area that can qualify. It works like this: Department officials investigate firms manufacturing or supplying materials and offering to perform construction services. If they're satisfied as to basic qualities, adequate business standards and overall ability, they collect a registration fee and list the firm as both competent and reliable . . . The fee is worth it. Investigation is tough and thorough, can really get to mean something if continued at its current level . . . Other cities might well tie-in to this.

DESIGN MACHINES ARE ON THEIR WAY UP . . .

High-speed computer operation may be a required course of study in future design schools if the substance of two recent releases is any indication . . . In one instance a system for using a computer to aid in the development of multistory structural frame analysis has been perfected by Moshe F. Rubinstein, an engineer on the staff of Victor Gruen Associates. Using the "iteration" method — whereby a desired result can be achieved by a repetitive type of computational scheme— it was found that effort and costs were reduced and accuracy enhanced . . . The other instance was a report that an IBM "Fortran" unit was being used by the Sylvania Lighting Products organization to predict the performance of some of the company's newest lighting fixtures — and thus was having a direct and important influence on fixture design.

WILL THE RICH GET RICHER AT THE SAME TIME . . . ?

Nathaniel H. Rogg, director of the NAHB economics department, says all indications are that by the end of this decade more than 25 percent of U.S. families will have an income of $10,000 or more . . . Maybe that will help explain where some of the money is coming from to support the 1960-70 construction market, which, according to Dr. George Cline Smith, F. W. Dodge Corp. economist, will reach the huge aggregate total of more than $900-billion. For the 10-year period he forecasts an 83 percent increase for industrial construction, 64 percent for commercial buildings, 62 percent for scools. . . . This means, on the basis of approximate current and comparative percentages, that Florida's share for the 10-year period would be over $17.5-billion — that is, if we can find places for all the buildings. . . .

FAA

It's NEXT MONTH — less than six weeks from now! One of the best programs on record is ready to go. Read the Preview that begins on page 11 inside — then make plans to close up shop, forget your aggravations and bring your wife to Hollywood for a delightful — and deductable — holiday. Be sure to watch the mail for reservation forms — and send in yours immediately to be sure of good accommodations.



Headquarters for the 1960 Convention will be the Hollywood Beach Hotel—long rated as offering some of the best convention facilities on the entire east coast. In addition to plenty of space for meetings and exhibits, all sorts of opportunities exist for fun.

46th ANNUAL FAA CONVENTION

NOVEMBER 10, 11, 12, 1960 — HOLLYWOOD BEACH HOTEL — HOLLYWOOD